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REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th October 1884.

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		The Cuttack Municipality ...	ib.
		Uriya text-books ...	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	700	
2	"Tripurá Vártavaha"	Comillah ...	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta ...	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	20th October 1884.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	17th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	18th ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhārat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	21st ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	425	
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	17th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakashiká"	Comercolly ...	247	18th ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakashiká"	Calcutta ...	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Játiya Subrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Bernampore ...	437	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850	20th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	17th ditto.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong ...	600	
27	"Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	600	
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	
30	"Sadharani"	Calcutta ...	500	19th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	15th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	20th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	18th ditto.
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Som Prakash"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	20th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachar"	Calcutta ...	3,000	11th & 18th October 1884.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	21st October 1884.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vartá"	Calcutta ...	450	
41	"Samvād Prabhakar"	Ditto ...	225	17th to 23rd October 1884.
42	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	21st & 23rd ditto.
43	"Samachar Chandrika"	Ditto ...	625	
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká"	Ditto ...	520	20th to 24th ditto.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	20th, 22nd, & 24th October 1884.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	18th October 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	16th ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	20th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	18th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	17th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharat-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack ...	250	13th & 20th Sept. & 4th October 1884.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	16th & 23rd September 1884.
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Ditto ...	116	11th, 18th, & 25th September 1884.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	September 1884.
62	"Taraka"	Ditto ...	.....	October 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Keshatriya Patrika"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparun Hatakari"	Bettia ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Arya Darpan*, of the 17th October, condemns the massacres in Upper Burmah. Some one informed King Theebaw that the prisoners in the jail were plotting against him, and he ordered all the prisoners to be put to death. Is there no means of putting a stop to these brutal acts?

ARYA DARPAN,
Oct. 17th, 1884.

2. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 18th October, says that the English, afraid of the advance of Russians, want to station English troops at the passes of Cashmere leading to Central Asia. The English troops will not be equal to the work. The defence of these passes should be entirely left to the Maharaja, whose troops are inured to the climate. If English troops are stationed in his dominions, he is likely to feel himself aggrieved by it.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

3. The *Som Irakásh*, of the 20th October, says that the disbandment of the troops of the Native Princes will be attended with very evil consequences. The troops constitute a sign of the royalty of the Native Princes. They will be very much discontented with the English Government if their troops are disbanded. The writer says that Russia will not cease to covet India till she has once measured her strength with England. Now that Russians are approaching India the troops of the Native Princes, which will be a great help to Government in the event of a Russian invasion, should not be disbanded, and the Native Princes should not be dissatisfied. The Native Princes have done nothing to justify such distrust. Government not only distrusts Native Princes, but also the people. For this reason perhaps it does not allow natives to form volunteer corps; but Government should remember that if the Native Princes and natives had been disloyal to Government, they could have very much troubled and injured it.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

4. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 20th October, says that it has been foreseeing for a long time past that Africa will become the possession of Europeans in course of time. Northern and North-Eastern Africa are being occupied by Europeans. The French have found a footing in that continent, and are gradually extending their dominions there. The writer does not care to say what the English will do in Egypt. The English are the sole masters of Southern Africa. Many European Powers are casting glances on the eastern and western coasts. The French, the English, the Portuguese, the Germans, the Austrians—all are eager for obtaining some portion of that continent. Germany is occupying parts of Africa adjacent to English possessions. She has occupied Angra Pequena, which is adjacent to the Cape Colony; consequently a collision between England and Germany in future is very probable. But the confident German wolf is not afraid of such an encounter. Mr. Gladstone is supporting the establishment of colonies by Germany in the name of peace. The writer cannot say whether fear or love of peace is the cause of his support. Germany is also trying to establish her dominion over the territory situate on the banks of the Niger in the north. Thus a conflict between England and Germany about possessions in Africa is very probable.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

5. The *Surabhi*, of the 21st October, says that it is rumoured that Russians are constructing two roads—one from Merv to Samarkhand, and another to Herat. The writer says that whatever preparations for war Russia may make, they need not cause fear so long as Indians remain attached to the British Government.

SURABHI,
Oct. 21st, 1884.

6. The same paper says that the *Times*, which is very angry with Scindhia, has forgotten that a treaty was made with that Prince on equal terms, and that he

SURABHI.

has rendered memorable services to the British Government. His soldiers do not sit idle, but act as police officers. That he does not extort money from his subjects for maintaining the troops is evident from the fact that persons from British territories emigrate to his dominions, while no subject of his emigrates to British territories. In times of danger the English can obtain much help from him.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Oct. 22nd, 1884.

7. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 22nd October, is afraid that in a short time there will be a general European war.

The chances of European war. General Gordon was sent to Egypt to establish peace; but he has busied himself simply in fighting and in burning cities, and a very large number of troops has been sent for his rescue. Some say that France has been greatly annoyed by the interference of the English in the affairs of Egypt, and there is every probability of a war with France. In the case of such a war, Germany, Austria, and Russia are likely to take up the French cause. England is not pulling well with Germany. France is not satisfied with the conquest of Tunis: it wants to conquer China. Russia has advanced to the frontiers of Afghanistan. A Commission has been sent to prevent further advance of Russia, and rich presents are being continually given to the Amir to prevent his joining Russia. From all these things it appears that there will be a war.

PRABHATI,
Oct. 22nd, 1884.

8. The *Prabhātī*, of the 22nd October, hears that Abdur Rahman called a grand Durbar at Kabul, and demanded a tax of 2 per cent. from every one of his subjects. He is reported to have said that both England and Russia are endeavouring to annex his dominions, and so money has become necessary to defend Kabul from both these Powers.

PRABHATI,
Oct. 24th, 1884.

9. The *Prabhātī*, of the 24th October, says that the English are very much afraid of the Russian advance. They are spending millions of rupees to prevent the advance. They tried to obtain a footing in Afghanistan, but failed; then they tried to purchase the friendship of the Afghans by payment of money. But the Afghans are very treacherous, and, without depending on their friendship, the English now want to come to terms with Russia by conceding to them all that they have conquered in Central Asia. The writer is of opinion that the English should let Russia alone in Central Asia. They should try to strengthen their position in India. Sir T. Madhava Rao, in his recent pamphlet on the subject, says that the English should make adequate provision for the defence of the coasts and the land frontier of India, and should try their best to conciliate the natives by good government. The writer approves of the suggestions made by Sir Madhava Rao. The defence of the coast would not be difficult for a nation which possesses the largest navy in the world. If the English can defend the land frontier, they will be perfectly safe in India, and if they can conciliate the natives they will be simply invincible.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

10. Referring to the late railway accident at Aranghata, the *Sulabh Samāchār*, of the 11th October, condemns the indiscriminate burial of Hindus and Mahomedans in the same trenches. It was very impolitic to bury these men. An impression has gained ground that the railway authorities wanted to suppress the truth. The Deputy Collector has denied that he ordered the burials. The writer advises Government to work the railway with a double line.

SAMACHAR,
Oct. 15th, 1884.

11. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th October, says that various rumours are afloat regarding the Aranghata accident. Common people are saying that five or seven hundred persons have been killed and wounded in the accident. The

writer says that in mail trains there are always comparatively few passengers. Besides that offices were closed at that time owing to the Pujah festival. From these facts it is evident that the above estimate of the killed and wounded is absurd. The writer does not wish to be hard upon the unfortunate station-master of Aranghata. But it has been found after investigation that the train No. 16 was slowly entering the station. How then did the station-master telegraph to Bogula that the train No. 16 was detained there? Why was also the No. 16 down train allowed to come when the up train was coming? If the train No. 16 had been kept at the extremity of the station near the distant signal the driver of the up train could have seen the down train and stopped his own train. The train No. 16 also could have easily retreated backwards. Why was this not done? The public want to know what the station-master has to say in reply to all this. The writer says that four students of the Campbell Medical School tried to attend to the wounded; but the station-master cruelly drove them out of the station. The writer complains that sufficient time was not allowed for the identification of the dead bodies. The relatives of the persons killed in the accident can claim compensation according to law. Some of the passengers also had money and ornaments with them? What will become of the properties which the persons killed in the accident had with them? The writer is surprised at the hasty interment of the dead bodies by the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat. This was wrong for various reasons.

12. The same paper says that the people hoped much from Mr. Thompson; but he has done nothing. Sir Ashley Eden constructed the Himalyan and Central Bengal Railways. But Mr.

Mr. Thompson.

Thompson has not been able to clear the river Lauy (Lavanyavati) near Dum-Dum. Despotie Governors do great things. But when the ryots, who are the chief friends of despotie Mr. Thompson, prayed to him to have the silted up bed of that river as well as of the Sukhmabati dredged, he did not do so, but told the zemindars to do the work. In what country are such works done by private persons? When Mr. Thompson has not been able to do such a work near Calcutta, what will he do in the distant mofussil? So Mr. Thompson has done nothing which the public cannot fail to see, and for which the people cannot but thank the person who did it. The writer says that Governors of Bengal in these times should govern the country according to English principles, inasmuch as owing to the spread of English education the people of this country are becoming English in their thoughts and sentiments. Mr. Thompson has fallen into a great error. He is under the influence of a body of selfish Anglo-Indians, who say that the people of this country are secretly trying to subvert the British Government and who wish to rule Indians by brute force. It should be remembered that a larger number of Indians than of Englishmen have bled for founding British Empire in India. The Scotch do not love Englishmen, yet they are partial to the English constitution. In the same manner even the native editor, who calls Englishmen monsters, is partial to the English system of Government for the reason that it is not despotie. Still Mr. Thompson's policy has awakened the suspicion in the public mind that he is hostile to natives. Endeavours for the improvement of one's political position are the inevitable result of English education. Natives, like Englishmen, wish to maintain the power and glory of England. Selfish Anglo-Indians deny this. Mr. Thompson's attitude towards the Calcutta Municipality does not shew the laudable desire on the part of a Governor for the remedy of an evil, but the persistence of an opponent. If, under these circumstances, men accuse him of hostility to the system of self-government, who is to blame for this? It must be admitted that several newspapers attack Mr. Thompson unjustly.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 15th, 1894.

The writer entreats native editors not to publish anything without sufficient enquiry. The writer says that Mr. Thompson deserves censure for one thing. He has been for the last few months supplying the *Englishman* the *Pioneer*, and the *Indian Daily News* with the report on vernacular papers, though he knows that the translation is not correct, and does not deserve the name of translation.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 16th, 1884.

13. The same paper says that Mr. Gladstone has entitled himself to the gratitude of Indians by declaring that the Press Act will never be reimposed while the

Liberal party is in power. The writer makes bold to say that even those native papers which attack Anglo-Indians are not hostile to the British Government or to the Royal Family. It is a matter of rejoicing that English statesmen know this. Still the writer says, all quarrel with the Anglo-Indians should be avoided where possible. On account of the objectionable tone of several native newspapers, the *Pioneer* recommends that the whole Native Press should be gagged. The *Pioneer* says that there should not be a free press in a country which does not possess a free constitution. It further says that only the Anglo-Indian papers should remain free, inasmuch as Englishmen carry their rights with them wherever they go. But the *Pioneer's* argument can be easily refuted by referring to history and political science. In the sense in which the Magna Charta is the law of Englishmen the freedom of the press is not their right. They did not possess that right under the Tudors and the Stuarts. When Junius made his appearance, when Wilkes and Woodfall were tried, when Lord Mansfield said that, as the Jury must know, the Judge would decide whether there was any libel, where was then the freedom of the press? In the beginning of this century, Lord Ellenborough tried to punish Hone and others according to instructions from George IV. This right has not been conferred by any law in Parliament, but is rather the slow result of the decision of Juries. When the people have once become possessed of that right, no Government can take it away. This right not only belongs to the English, but to all the subjects of the British Empire. If Indians are deprived of that right, why should Scotchmen and Irishmen remain possessed of it? The writer says that a free press is the more needed under a despotic Government. The Russian and the German Press are not free. But then those countries are ruled by Russian and German statesmen respectively who know the wishes and feelings of their countrymen; but the British Government can know nothing about the feelings of Indians except through the native press. It is a fortunate circumstance that many Englishmen and Scotchmen, and even many officials, say that it would be acting madly to gag the press in these days. It should also be borne in mind that the gagging of the press will not prevent the people of a country, in which communication was carried along a distance of 400 miles by means of *chupattees*, from communicating with one another.

SAHACHAR.

14. The same paper says that a human sacrifice has recently been offered in Pathrole in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The writer hopes that the Mudhupore police will be able to apprehend the monster who was guilty of that horrible offence.

A human sacrifice at Pathrole in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

SAHACHAR.

15. The same paper says that the Coroner's inquest should have been held over the dead body of Cummings, who was the driver of the mail train which was smashed by collision at Aranghata.

The driver Cummings.

SAHACHAR.

16. A writer in the same paper says that Mr. Thompson does everything that Mr. Justice Cunningham or Dr. Payne wishes him to do. He says that

Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson's subordinates are doing just as they please. Mr. Thompson wishes that the people should respect the law, but those whose duty it is to make the law respected are acting illegally themselves. He also says that Englishmen commit all sorts of oppression upon natives with impunity. But if the latter express indignation at such oppression, it is said that the country is becoming rebellious, and it is recommended that the Native Press should be gagged.

17. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 16th October, says there are only about 40,000 Englishmen in this country, but they are united and strong, and so they have everything in their own way. The number of natives amount to many millions, but they are not united, and so they have no voice in the government of their own country.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 16th, 1884.

18. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 17th October, hears that the number of the dead in the accident at Aranghata exceeded 100. The Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat ordered the burial of all the dead on the spot. The Deputy Baboo is very energetic. He never attempted to know who these passengers were, and whether they had any friends in the neighbourhood. The railway officers are always hard on native passengers, and it is deeply to be regretted if high Government officials too are hard upon them. Travelling by railway has become really dangerous.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 17th, 1884.

19. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 17th October, says that the whole of Europe approves of the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of India. The writer is hopeful that he will do much good to India.

ARYA DARPAN,
Oct. 17th, 1884.

20. The same paper asks the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal whether he had a hand in the late prosecution of the Kishnagore students, and whether he had any conversation with Major Ramsay or Mr. Tayler on the subject when he was in Nuddea. If he remained silent during prosecution, his silence encouraged the prosecutors. His resolution on the Dacca students' case to a certain extent influenced the Major in this matter. The prosecution was instituted either under his direct orders or with his silent approval. But the Government has not made any mention of its share in that affair; it has simply transferred two of its subordinates.

ARYA DARPAN.

21. The *Education Gazette*, of the 17th October, has a piece of poetry from the pen of a correspondent headed "Dhabalagiri." The poet asks the Dhabalagiri, why he is so deeply engaged in thought, and then says that the miseries of India make him thoughtful. These miseries are—first, the conquest of Bengal by Baktear Khiliji; second, the conquest by the English; third, punishments inflicted by European Judges on the natives and the discharge of English offenders; fourth, the multiplication of new and vexatious imposts almost every day; fifth, the oppressions practised on the Hindus and the hard rule of the Yavans; sixth, the advance of Russia towards India. These past, present, and prospective revolutions of India have, the poet thinks, made the Dhabalagiri thoughtful.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Oct. 17th, 1884.

22. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 18th October, says that no Governor has done so much for the people of India as Lord Ripon. His memory should be perpetuated by the erection of suitable monuments. Unless the people try to commemorate his administration in a befitting manner, they are sure to be branded as ungrateful.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

23. The *Uchit Vaktā*, of the 18th October, says that Lord Ripon introduced about 18 measures for the good of the people of India, and though he

UCHIT VAKTA,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

has not been successful in carrying through all of them on account of the determined opposition of the civilian class, there can be no doubt that India will never get another such noble-minded Viceroy.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

24. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th October, says that the Government of India has found Mr. Gregg, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and some civilians engaged in agriculture, guilty of violating the rule that no civil or military officer should be sharers in any trade. The Government of India has called for a list of those officers that are engaged in such trade. The writer says that an enquiry should be set on foot to ascertain whether any civilian has any share in any tea gardens in Assam.

SANJIVANI.

25. The same paper has the following:—Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler, the chief actors in the Kishnagore students' case, have been transferred—the one to Monghyr, and the other to Bankoora. We hear that Major Ramsay has been placed for one year and Mr. Tayler for six months in the next lower grade of their service. Who will not be glad now that the guilty have been punished? Had the Lieutenant-Governor ordered in time that the prosecution should be dropped, he could have saved his own reputation, and Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler would have been spared the indignity now put upon them. His Honor has been obliged under pressure from Lord Ripon when there was no other way of escape to punish the Europeans, and still his obedient pupil the *Pioneer* says that he has censured Major Ramsay for bringing about this prosecution. Therefore we are obliged to put the following questions:—Did His Honor watch with eagerness the proceedings in this case? Had he any talk with Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler on that subject when he met them at Ranaghat? Why did he not advise them to drop the prosecution at that time? Are we to understand from all this that His Honor was from the beginning opposed to the prosecution? The *Pioneer* should give a reply to all these questions.

SANJIVANI.

26. The same paper says that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in acknowledging the present of his works made by Rai Shashi Chandra Dutta Bahadur says that he is glad to receive the kind expression of the author at a time when a section of the Native Press misrepresent everything he does, and that often before he has said or done anything to give colour to their reproaches. The writer says that the native press was loud in Mr. Thompson's praise when he was appointed ruler of Bengal. If it now blames him His Honor has to thank himself for the change. No one wilfully blames him. His Honor is doing a good deal of mischief, and so the native press writes much in order to point out to him how to do good. If he does the people any good, as a grateful race they will never be backward in praising him.

SANJIVANI.

27. The same paper hears from a coolie who has recently returned from Mauritius that he has saved Rs. 900 in ten years and that the condition of the coolies at that place is very good. There is no doubt that the coolies in Mauritius are much better off than those in Assam.

SANJIVANI.

28. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is very glad to find that people take on an average six chittacks of liquor, and therefore he thinks that it does not do much harm to them. The writer contends that His Honor's calculation is erroneous as he takes only the average of the population, but women, children, and old people do not drink at all.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

29. The same paper is glad to find that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is doing a great deal to prevent death from starvation. His Honor has asked the Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates to submit a report on the state of the crops within their respective jurisdictions before the 5th of November.

Measures to ward off famine.

30. The same paper expresses its indignation at the slanderous letter published by Mr. Bell, a Missionary, on the subject of the accident at Aranghata. The passengers tried their best to help the wounded and Baboo Chandra Shekhar Kali, a homœopathic practitioner at Pubna, who was in the train, spared no pains to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate passengers who were wounded in the accident. He tore out his wearing apparel to furnish the wounded with bandages. It took a long time for medical assistance to arrive at the scene from Bagula and Ranaghat. The Europeans cared only for the Europeans that were wounded. They even tried to induce the Baboo to leave the natives and come to their assistance, but he positively declined to do so.

The humanity of Baboo Chandra Shekhar Kali.

SANJIVANI.

31. The same paper says, on the authority of a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, that Colonel Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner of Sagor, in the Central Provinces, wants to marry Rajbai, a rich female ward in his district, with a property valued at 12 lakhs per annum, to a lad of 16 against the wishes of her relatives. She is a Kanoji Brahmin and the lad is a Yojoti Brahmin. This European officer who is ignorant of the manners and customs of this country should be checked.

Colonel Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Sagor.

SANJIVANI.

32. The same paper says that the Police Department is very unpopular in this country. There are very few men in the police who really understand the responsibilities of their office. As a rule Europeans are given higher appointments in this department, while the claims of natives, however deserving, are set aside, and so the police has but very little attraction for educated natives.

The police.

SANJIVANI.

33. The same paper says that Mr. Bell, a Missionary, who was a passenger by the train which collided with another at Aranghata, accuses the station-master of shutting the door and of not coming forward to help the wounded, and says that natives should never be appointed to offices of so much responsibility. But says the writer, Mr. Bell never took the trouble to enquire into the reason why the station-master shut the door. He was at that time busy in sending telegrams on all sides and he shut the door to avoid interruption from the crowd on the platform. It was of course his first duty to inform his superior officers of the accident. Mr. Bell finds fault with the station-master because he was a native; but the station-master of Bagula is not a native; and no assistance was received from him before 5 A. M.; and why did the Manager, Major Gordon, and the Traffic Superintendent reach the place so late as 10 o'clock?

The accident at Aranghata.

SANJIVANI.

The *Englishman* finds fault with the native fireman and says that natives should not have been made firemen. But the writer does not understand what connection there is between the accident at Aranghata and the employment of natives as firemen. If any one were to blame, it was the European driver and the European guard of the mail train.

The writer blames the authorities concerned for removing passengers to Bagula before the arrival of the Deputy Collector of Ranaghat. The Deputy Collector should have proceeded to Bagula to record the names and residences of the wounded, for if they now apply for compensation how are they to be identified?

The number of the dead has not been ascertained with anything like accuracy. The doctor who went from Kanchrapara is reported to have said that the number of the dead is not less than fifty.

SANJIVANI.

34. The same paper says that people are enjoying a hearty laugh over the strange apology made by Mr. Wintle, to the Munsif of Serampore for having pushed

Strange apology.

him out of a second class compartment. The writer is sorry for the weakness of mind shown by the Munsif who should have gone on with prosecution to teach civility to Europeans of Mr. Wintle's stamp and to protect his countrymen from similar treatment in future.

SANJIVANI.

35. The same paper contains a long letter on the famine in Beerbhoom, from which we extract the following :—

Scarcity in Beerbhoom.

Seven men went from Sadempore to Nalhati to do the earthwork on the road. They should have got annas seven and pie six for the work they did according to the Government rate. But they got only four annas. On their protesting the Baboos illtreated them. They returned to their village at midnight, each with two pice in pocket. This has discouraged them from going to the road work.

A woman earned one pice only on the previous day and that was not enough to procure her a full meal.

There is no road at Sadempore, nor is there any good tank. Raj Chandra Mandal has a tank, the re-excavation of which is likely to cost five to six hundred rupees, which the proprietor is not in circumstances to pay. If Government advances Rs. 600 to him on the security of his estate he can do much good to the people by commencing the work. The work will afford the means of livelihood to a large number of men for a long time, and the tank may afterwards be used for irrigating the neighbouring fields.

The people at Kabilpore are in so much distress that they are selling their cows at half the price at which they purchased them.

People are living upon maize; but the Deputy Collector has not as yet come to the village to enquire into the distressed condition of the sufferers.

SANJIVANI.

36. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Shyamnagore in Meherpore, Nuddea, says that the price of rice is there rising steadily and distress has become

Scarcity at Meherpore.

imminent. The condition of those that depend on their manual labour for obtaining a livelihood has become deplorable. There is none to employ them.

SANJIVANI.

37. A correspondent of the same paper says that an Association should be established to protect people from the oppression of the English. It should explain to the people in the mofussil

How to put a stop to the oppression of the English.

that all men have equal rights in the eye of the law, and that the English are men and not gods. It should raise subscriptions for the purpose of defending people who are oppressed by the English, but have no means of defending themselves. It should collect all the cases of oppression practised by the English in this country in the form of books and distribute them in different countries of the civilized world.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

38. The *Sulabh Samachar*, of the 18th October, says that people were long of opinion that the soil of India has the property of turning good men into

Lord Ripon.

wicked men. A European that comes to India becomes a changed man after a few years' residence in this country. But Lord Ripon has not changed. From the day he landed in this country the whole European community has seemed to be in a state of convulsion. One party wants to govern India for the sake of India, the other party for the sake of England. The history of Lord Ripon's administration is the history of the war between

these two classes of Europeans. Lord Ripon has been obliged to leave the field of battle. Some say the transfer of Major Baring weakened his hands, and hence he could not gain the victory. Others say that the transfer of Lord Hartington impaired the strength of his Government. Whatever that may be, there is not the least doubt that Lord Ripon has fought bravely, and that his name should be ever memorable in this country.

39. The *Bangabási*, of the 18th October, says that Laluram Pande, a Police Sub-Inspector, arrested Mr. Walker, an indigo planter, and sent him to the police station, at a distance of 14 miles, on a charge of stealing a cow. A native of India has arrested a European! This is a strange thing. The whole district is in a state of convulsion. The correspondents of daily papers are running about. The *Daily News*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Englishman* stand aghast. They consider that it would be difficult henceforth for Englishmen to live in India. The Magistrate Mr. Weekes has discharged Mr. Walker and suspended the Sub-Inspector. It is plain how these cases are conducted. The Magistrate himself apologised to one who was charged with theft.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

40. The same paper translates an extract from the *Pioneer* to the purport that from the censures passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on Major Ramsay every one will understand that His Honor had no hand in the students' case at Kishnagore; but that the native newspapers will still persist in their erroneous opinion that His Honor was privy to it. The writer says that the native papers are guilty of a grave offence. They cannot keep the tales of oppression and corruption to themselves, but publish them. They are greatly mistaken; they are great fools. Major Ramsay has trampled law and justice under foot, and he should not be allowed to hold the appointment of a preserver of peace. His Honor should dismiss him at once. If Ramsay is punished, people will have a very high idea of English justice in this country.

BANGABASI.

41. The same paper observes that, wherever in accordance with the arrangement of founders, Government appoints officers to private medical or educational institutions, maintained at the expense of private individuals, these officers fall out with the proprietors.

BANGABASI.

42. The same paper points out that the *Englishman* is guilty of a very great offence. If there is any one who is a rebel, it is the *Englishman*. If there is any one who wants to bring Government in to discredit by misrepresentations, it is the *Englishman*. If there is any who calls the rulers faithless, false, and partial, it is the *Englishman*. If the liberty of any newspaper is to be curtailed the *Englishman* should be bound hand and foot by a rope of serpents. In the statement of objects and reasons of Act IX of 1878, it was stated that the native papers were attempting to sow the seeds of discontent against Government and to rouse race feeling. The offences of which the native papers were considered guilty in 1878 have all been committed by the *Englishman*. It heaped all sorts of abuses on the Government during the Ilbert Bill agitation directly or indirectly; it called Lord Ripon, Mr. Ilbert, and Major Baring cheats. It became so violent in its abuses that people began to think it mad. The writer gives the translation of a few extracts from the *Englishman* in which the following words and phrases have been used with respect to Government:—"Dishonesty," "fraud," "deliberate and conscious dishonesty," "nefarious practices," "restraints of official discipline must yield before truth," "all classes of Englishmen should unite in one common protest," "regard for official courtesy is cowardice." The speakers in the Town Hall wanted to invade the Government

BANGABASI.

House and the *Englishman* approved of the proposal. The Editor of the *Englishman* advised the volunteers to lay down their arms. What else could be construed as a rebellious spirit? It was widely rumoured that the Editor tried to rouse the European soldiers, and it was General Stewart's firmness alone that prevented a mutiny. The English newspapers showed their rebellious spirit not only during the Ilbert Bill agitation, but they are unfavourably disposed towards Government at all times, and they constantly display their rebellious spirit. The writer quotes from a minute of Sir Arthur Hobhouse to the effect that one of the newspapers threatened that the English community would be in a state of rebellion if that act of justice—the imprisonment of Mr. Meares—were maintained.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

43. The same paper says that though rice is selling at 10 seers and wheat at 18 seers a rupee in Moorshedabad, people have not the wherewithal to buy them. The

The scarcity in Moorshedabad.

male population are going abroad in search of employment, leaving their village and their home. The females after selling all they have are taking to begging. They come in large numbers to the city. They get a quarter of a seer of rice a day at the residence of the Maharani Swarnamayi and then roam over the town begging for alms, but in vain. The rice they chew raw. The Maharani is distributing rice to about 15 thousand men. Government should speedily come forward to help these men, otherwise Bengal will share the fate of Orissa during the famine in Sir Cecil Beadon's administration.

BANGABASI.

44. Correspondents Sitanath Das and others writing to the same paper complain that since the tract of the country between Udbadal and Ektarpur came

The Midnapore khas mehals.

under the direct management of Government, it has been placed under the charge of a sub-manager and of a sub-overseer. The rents of the inhabitants have been enhanced. The embankments have been suffered to get out of repairs. The ryots have become poor. The realisation of rent has been accompanied by grave oppression. The country has become subject to inundations. Diseases have become frequent because people have to wade through water. The want of medical assistance has become seriously felt, and houses are falling down from the effects of the inundations.

BANGABASI.

45. The same paper says that Lord Ripon is going away and Lord Dufferin is coming in his place. In Lord

Lord Ripon.

Ripon the people got a Viceroy after their heart. Never did such an honest and sincere nobleman become Viceroy of India. No Viceroy shewed such genuine sympathy for the people. The adverse fate of the people and the stubborn opposition of the Anglo-Indian community prevented Lord Ripon from doing all that he wished to do for India. The writer then enumerates the good measures adopted or introduced during the administration of his Lordship.

BANGABASI.

46. The same paper gives a brief summary of the case of the Munsif of Serampore *versus* Mr. Wintle, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore. The case came to an amusing end. Mr. Wintle

The Munsif *versus* the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

said that though he pushed the Munsif he did not wish to insult him or to wound his feelings, and the Munsif accepted this apology. The writer asks, if a Bengali pulled Mr. Wintle by the ears and then said that he neither meant to insult him nor to wound his feeling, what would he have thought of such a Bengali?

BANGABASI.

47. The same paper says that the Engineer of the Tarakessar Railway comes from time to time at the Algarh Bungalow and lives there. When there, he often makes excursions for the purpose of

The villagers and the European employees of railways.

hunting. One day a Brahmin named Kailas Chundra Adhikari and a Kayastha named Brojanath Kar were passing over a ridge in a corn-field. The Europeans took them to be snipes and took an aim at them. Brojanath received 17 shots and fell down insensible. Kailas received only two. Brojanath has recovered under the treatment of the native doctor, but his person has been disfigured by seventeen scars. Europeans seem to think natives no better than animals, otherwise why should the cases of shooting natives by mistake be so frequent? Lord Ripon would do well if before leaving India he should get an Act passed on the subject of shooting. That alone would make his name respected for all time.

48. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 18th October, remarks that

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Oct. 18th, 1884.

Tours of Magistrates.

District Magistrates and Sub-divisional Officers go out on tour during the cold season. These

tours cost a good deal to Government. But the writer regrets that these officers pass their time in hunting and do nothing that is calculated to do good to the inhabitants in the mofussil. They camp at places where game is abundant, and which are, as a rule, far away from the haunts of men. The parties to a suit are often obliged to follow the tourist at a great expense and inconvenience. The European Magistrates are greater sinners in this respect than Native Deputies. They scarcely look to the condition of the roads. They never enquire about the condition of the cultivators and artizans nor of the pandits.

Theory of Government.

49. The same paper has an article on the theory of Government. We make the

following extract from it:—

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

Kingdoms belong to the public, and kings are empowered by it to punish the wrong-doers. The English are at present the rulers of India. However powerful the English may be, in reality India does not belong to the English. It belongs to the people inhabiting India. India was subdued by various races. But it never submitted for ever to any nation.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

50. The same paper says that the English have granted to the people of India complete liberty for discussing political affairs. But whenever the people

The duties of the people of India.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

avail themselves of that liberty a section of the English community in India gets annoyed at them, and the discussion produces more harm than good. Until the hostility of the civilians towards native interests can be put a stop to, there is no good in discussing political matters in this country. The writer therefore advises his countrymen to take steps for carrying these discussions in England where there are many liberal minded men favourably disposed towards India. The writer also advises them to collect all the stories of oppression and of failure of justice in India in the form of books and to have them widely circulated in England.

51. The same paper complains in its local columns that the police very often illtreat respectable gentlemen at night, and in many instances keep them in the

Oppression of the police.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

lock-up for the whole night.

52. The same paper gives a summary of the rules recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the election of Commissioners in the mofussil municipalities and asks the rate-payers to select the best men

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

Election rules for mofussil municipalities.

available, otherwise if they select worthless men these will squander away their money before their eyes without their having the least power to check the evil. This is the first time that the right of election has been granted to the people. If they learn properly to use their rights from this time they can get

more in time. Formerly the well-being of a whole community depended on one man, viz. the king, and people in every country have now come to know the defects of that system of Government. On this solemn occasion people should forget their petty jealousies and earnestly try to make the best use of their rights. Unless they help themselves, Government with all its good intentions can do nothing.

ADHARANI,
Oct. 19th, 1884.

53. The *Sádháraní*, of the 19th October, says that the *Englishman* which for six months continuously condemned Lord Ripon's administration and abused

Native papers.

Lord Ripon in vulgar terms, which threatened Government with rebellion if a law did not please the Anglo-Indians, which advised the Volunteers to throw down their muskets, is now saying that native papers, which, it thinks, are arousing hostility against the British Government, should be gagged again. The writer says that there is perhaps no parallel to such shamelessness. Government can, of course, reimpose the Press Act if it please. The people of a country in which conspiracy is made for getting students punished for clapping hands are prepared for most things. Indian Editors can suffer everything. But they cannot bear the preferring of the charge of disloyalty against them by the *Englishman*. There is no probability of the reimposition of the Press Act during Mr. Gladstone's ministry. Mr. Gladstone is very hostile to that measure. In a speech which he delivered in September last in Scotland, referring to the Press Act, he said:—"That law has been effaced from the Statute Book of India. And never, I am sure, while the Liberal party has a voice to raise in the country, or a share in the government of its affairs, never again will such an outrage be perpetrated upon every principle of freedom that is dear to the heart of England and of Scotland."

SADHARANI.

54. The same paper says that Englishmen are known to patronise their countrymen, which is not a bad trait; but Mr. Thompson is an Englishman of Englishmen. He enables his countrymen

Mr. Thompson and the prospect of the Subordinate Judges.

to earn bread by depriving persons of other races of bread. He has given many proofs of this trait in his character. He has given proofs of it this very week. There are now three covetable posts for Subordinate Judges—a Judgeship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court and the Judgeships of Nurrul and Bancoorah. There has been for the last fifty years one and at times even two Bengali Judges in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. In place of Baboo Kunja Lal Banerjee, the 2nd Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who will retire from the service, Mr. Thompson has permanently appointed the third Judge, who will be succeeded by Mr. Sconce, who will be succeeded by Mr. Jones. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor has committed a great wrong by not appointing a Bengali to one of the Judgeships of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The Judgeship of Narail, carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500, will soon become vacant by the retirement of Syud Majjun Hossein. The Lieutenant-Governor intends to appoint Baboo Brojendro Kumar Seal, the Judge of Bancoorah, to that post. If Baboo Brojendro Kumar be appointed to that post, two birds will be killed by one shot. On the one hand, Baboo Brojendro Kumar will not be able to utter a word of protest, though all his aspirations will be dashed to the ground, inasmuch as he will be promoted from a post carrying a salary of Rs. 1,200 to one carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500; on the other hand, an uncovenanted Judicial Officer will not be appointed Judge of Bancoorah. A Civilian, perhaps Baboo Bihari Lal Gupta, will be most probably appointed to the Judgeship of Bancoorah.

SADHARANI,
Oct. 1st, 1884.

55. The same paper says that formerly many English Judges accepted bribes. Then the system of taking bribes disappeared, and the system of accepting presents began. Government has forbidden the accepting of presents by officials. But in spite of this, some officials accept presents. These presents are given in such a way that they may be called bribes. Many officials do not accept presents themselves. But their wives and daughters accept jewels and valuable ornaments as presents. The journalistic vocation is a very noble one. Not to be above avarice is a great fault for an Editor. Mr. Robert Knight has always been known as a friend of the ryot. He wrote much against the Permanent Settlement in his paper, the *Economist*. The *London Statesman*, which was edited by him, also warmly espoused the cause of the ryots. Preparations have been made for the framing of the present Rent Bill during the last five or six years. It is strange that Mr. Knight could not see the wrong that is being done to the zemindars until quite recently.

56. The same paper says that the use of English articles in this country is gradually increasing. For this reason, if arrangements can be made for the purchase of articles directly from England, the country will be very much benefited. For this reason the Director-General of the Post Office has recommended that Government should open a postal agency in England for sending value payable parcels to India. The writer requests Government to act according to the Director-General's recommendation. By opening such an agency, Government far from being a loser will rather make profit. Merchants in England too will be able to send goods to this country without any fear. The people of this country also will obtain English articles at cheaper prices than at present. The English merchants in this country who make a large profit at the expense of natives are strongly protesting against the Director-General's recommendation. The *Statesman* is warmly advocating their cause. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has said that native shop-keepers and native manufacturers will be great losers if the proposed agency is opened. The writer says that Englishmen care very little if native merchants suffer loss. They urge such pleas from time to time only for attaining their own object.

57. The same paper has an article (communicated) in which the writer says that in imitation of the *Englishman* all the papers are making reflections upon Ram Charun Baboo, the able Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, for giving orders for the interment of the bodies of those persons who were killed in the Aranghatta Railway accident. The writer says that all the bodies were horribly mutilated. For this reason even after careful efforts it could not be ascertained from a view of the corpses to what race the person belonged. At noon decomposition had set in in the corpses, and they emitted a nauseating stench. Under these circumstances, two railway coolies were forced to dig a large hole and the dead bodies were deposited therein at first under three or four inches of earth, and then when no persons came even till a late hour of the night in search of the corpses for identification they were buried deep under ground. The Deputy Magistrate can by no means be blamed for interring the dead bodies under these circumstances. The writer says that the religious feelings of the Hindus have not been at all wounded by the interment of the bodies of both Hindus and Mussulmans in the same trench. According to the Hindu Shashtra the funeral obsequies of a person dying a violent death cannot be properly celebrated. The cremation even of the bodies of such persons is forbidden. When again the dead bodies

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI.

The Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat and the Aranghatta accident.

of these persons were touched by Christians who carried them they were polluted. Where was the mischief then of interring such bodies in the same hole in which Mussulmans were buried?

SADHARANI,
Oct. 19th, 1884.

58. The same paper says that the *Statesman* has heard from Jubbulpore that a minor girl under the Saugor Wards' Institution is going to be married by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Plowden, to a youth who belongs to a different Brahmin class. The writer says that the officials should not interfere in this way with the religion or the customs of the people. No one will object if the Deputy Commissioner selects a husband for the girl from the class to which the girl belongs. If the Deputy Commissioner persists, Lord Ripon and the Home Government should be informed of this.

SADHARANI.

59. The same paper says that, though the higher officers of the Postal Department are graded officers, their names do not appear in the *Gazette*. It is true that these officers are not under the Bengal Government; but there can be no objection to the publication of their names in the *India Gazette*.

SADHARANI.

60. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jainagore (24-Pergunnahs), says that there is in that village a place for the cremation of dead bodies which cannot be reached except by dongas, which is overgrown with jungle, frequented by wild beasts, and the dreadful stench proceeding from which is very troublesome to persons living near it.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

61. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 28th October, has an article on the impartial administration of Lord Ripon, the purport of which is similar to that noticed in paragraph 23.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

62. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 20th October, complains that the Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.'s steamer belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. takes as many passengers as it can contain. The passengers have often to pass the night on board, but there is no provision for giving light. The writer thinks that the number of passengers should be limited, and adequate provision should be made for lighting the vessel.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

63. The *Samaya*, of the 20th October, says that the zemindars of Bengal are very glad to hear that Lord Ripon is going away. But they are mistaken. Lord Dufferin will pass the Tenancy Bill in the same way as Lord Ripon would have done. The zemindars are organizing meetings of ryots to send memorials to Government against the Tenancy Bill. They disclaim their connection with these meetings; but the tenants know very little about the Bill, and if they had known anything, they would never have laid the axe at their own feet.

SAMAYA.

64. The same paper says that Mr. Lethbridge is doing his best to bring about the reimposition of the Press Act, and he is supported by the *Englishman*.

and the Anglo-Indian community. There is of course no fear as long as the Gladstone Ministry lasts, but it is not likely to last long. When the Conservatives will come to power, Lord Lytton will become the Secretary of State for India, and then the Press Act will surely be re-enacted. The editors of native newspapers should from this time form themselves into an Association and try to preserve their freedom.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

SAMAYA.

65. The same paper says that famine was long apprehended in Beerbhoom. Baboo Dwarkanath Ganguli was deputed by the Indian Association to enquire into and report on the state of matters in Beerbhoom. From his report it appears that the officers of the Government of Bengal are trying their best to display their zeal in the work by making people work at half rates. The rate of daily wages for ordinary workmen in Beerbhoom is 13 pice. Mr. Wilson and the Government of Bengal have taken advantage of their distress to make them work at 4 pice per day. The veriest *chandal* would not be so cruel to men in their distress. Then, again, it has been laid down that the workmen must bring their tools. If they had possessed tools they would have sooner pawned them or sold them for food. In conclusion it is observed that the Government has set agoing a nice engine for diminishing the number of its subjects. Let nobody believe that Government has any mind to relieve the distress of its subjects. It is simply throwing the gate of destruction wide open. Every man should do his best to prevent loss of life. No work can be more meritorious than this.

SAMAYA.

66. The same paper contains an article in which Lord Ripon and other liberal-minded Englishmen who try to do good to the people of India are described as her enemies, whilst the Europeans, both official and non-official, including the Lieutenant-Governor, the High Court Judges, and the tea-planters who are supposed to oppress the people, are referred to as their real friends, the writer being of opinion that those are the real friends of India who can, by striking her, rouse her from her sleep.

SAMAYA.

67. Referring to the late accident at Aranghata, the same paper says that the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat saw only 19 wounded and 13 dead at the spot, but he found that passengers had been removed to Bagula before his arrival. This was very wrong. Rumour has it that the Railway Company threw away at Goalundo many persons who were not dead when the Shyamnagore accident took place. In the present case it has been rumoured that the train which took away passengers to Bagula drove off towards the north. If this is true, a great suspicion attaches to the whole proceeding. The Deputy Magistrate and the Railway authorities are wrong in burying Hindus and Mussulmans together in one pit. Now the question is, who is responsible for the accident? From the enquiry made by the Railway authorities, it seems that the station-master was not at fault, and that he tried his best to prevent the accident; but the driver was drunk, and it does not appear whether the guards were in their senses at the time.

SAMAYA.

68. The same paper is glad to notice that Miss Chandramukhi Bose, the 2nd Mistress, Bethune School, is appointed to officiate as Professor in that institution. Miss Bose gets only Rs. 75, while the Lady Superintendent gets Rs. 300, because she is an Englishwoman. The writer hopes that Mr. Croft will raise the pay of Miss Bose to Rs. 150 at least.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

69. The same paper objects to the date that has been fixed for the election of Commissioners in the mofussil municipalities. It being neither a Sunday nor a close holiday, many deserving people will be debarred from exercising their franchise. The writer also objects to the rule that vote by proxy and written votes are not to be accepted.

SAMAYA.

70. The same paper says that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to admit that the Kishnagore students' case is the direct result of his Resolution on the Dacca students' case. His Honor would have shown his magnanimity if he had acknowledged his rashness in passing that resolution. From his Resolution on the Kishnagore case, it appears that he has punished Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay, simply because pressure was put upon him from above.

SAMAYA.

71. The same paper finds fault with the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality for not taking three Commissioners from the Rishra and Mahesh wards, as has been prescribed in the rules. The writer blames the rate-payers of Serampore for choosing three Commissioners out of seven from one and the same family. The Magistrate is still the Chairman of the Municipality. Owing to the goodness of Mr. Thompson, the great friend of self-government, the new Act has not yet been introduced. The writer also finds fault with the municipality for keeping only Rs. 3,000 for the roads of Rishra, Mahesh, and Konnagore.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

72. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 20th October, says that the Railway authorities considerably sent the passengers who were not killed in the Aranghata accident to Bagula by a train. Had not this been done, those passengers would have suffered much inconvenience, the Aranghata station being a mere tin shed in the midst of a maidan. After the names and residences of the dead persons had been learnt, their structural peculiarities were set down in detail. There is also a regular catalogue of their properties. The corpses were kept uninterred for eleven hours; but when stench began to proceed from the corpses, the Sub-divisional Officer of Ranaghat, fearing that these might rot and be devoured by dogs, jackals and vultures, and also being pressed by the Manager of the Railway, the Traffic Superintendent and the Superintendent of the Railway Police, gave orders for their interment.

SOM PRAKASH.

73. The same paper says that the Rent Bill should not be passed in December. A new Viceroy, who knows nothing about the relation between landlords and tenants in Bengal, is coming. The Rent Bill is going to introduce revolutionary changes. It is going to create rights for ryots by destroying those of the zemindars. Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Ashley Eden, who were not less clever than Mr. Thompson, and who gained much experience by spending many years in India, did not venture to introduce such revolutionary changes. Under these circumstances, the Bill should not be passed without sufficient consideration.

The Bill has already been considerably amended owing to criticisms pointing out its defects. If it is not passed for some time longer, it will be still more amended. This is another reason why it should not be so hastily passed into law. The Bill is a one-sided measure. Government proposes to confer the occupancy right upon the ryots of the zemindars, but it is not going to give that right to its own ryots. Such a partial Bill should not be passed into law.

S M PRAKASH,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

74. The same paper says that it is evident, from the appointment of separate Munsifs for the trial of rent-suits, that the ryots do not easily pay rent. There are large arrears of rent even in the khas mehals. When there are such large arrears of rent even in the khas mehals, it is not difficult to conceive what large arrears of rent there are in the estates of the zemindars. Because the zemindars found considerable difficulty in realizing rents, they prayed that Government might provide for the speedy realization of rent. But if they have still to go to court for the realization of rent, how has the realization of rent been facilitated? The authorities are very much mistaken if they think that the conferring of the right of occupancy upon the ryot will facilitate the realization of rent by the zemindar. If there is apprehension of the enhancement of rent, will the ryots care anything for the occupancy right? When the occupancy right is going to be unjustly given to the ryot, it should be given permanently and in such a way that they will not be able to transfer it. If the ryot has such permanent right in the land, the zemindar will be able to realize rent as easily from him as Government realizes revenue from the zemindars.

75. The same paper says that the Bengal Government has said that it has placed Rs. 10,500 at the disposal of the local officials for the relief of the famine-afflicted people of Beerbhoom. Such works will be opened for their relief as will be useful afterwards. Widows and orphans will not be allowed to work. Government has said that the Indian Association should make arrangements for affording relief to the widows and orphans with the aid of rich men and zemindars. The writer says that opening relief works is not disinterested charity. Affording relief to widows and orphans is true charity. Why should such charity be expected of the zemindars alone? Are they more responsible for the death of the people than Government? Government should first show the example of such disinterested charity.

SOM PRAKASH.

76. The same paper says that the Mofussil Municipalities have proved failures owing to the following reasons :—(1) Because rich and respectable men, who are generally illiterate in this country, are appointed Vice-Chairmen of the Municipalities ; (2) because all authority is vested in the Vice-Chairman ; and (3) because, according to present arrangements, the same person remains Vice-Chairman for many years. In reply to those who say that the people of this country have not yet become fit for receiving the right of self-government, the writer says that this ridiculous objection is invariably made whenever any right is proposed to be conferred upon the people. How will the people learn self-government if they are not entrusted with it? Had not Lord Bentinck appointed natives as Munsifs, Sudder Ameens and Sudder-allas, would any one have said now that they are eminently fit for those posts?

SOM PRAKASH.

77. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 20th October, says that Mr. Lethbridge has written to the *Times* to say that the Press Act was the very image of leniency and beneficence, and that for the severe punishment provided for seditious writings in the Penal Code before the passing of that Act, and after its repeal, it substituted a very lenient punishment. The writer says that, even if partial measures like the Press Act, which applied only to Bengali papers and not to

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

those conducted in English, had come from heaven, natives would still have hated them as things of hell. Does Mr. Lethbridge think, because Lord Lytton loved native Editors better than English Editors he passed the lenient Gagging Act? One should not make oneself an object of ridicule by such impudent advocacy. The writer says that the people are ready to suffer heavy punishment under a general law applying to all classes. But they are against a partial law applying to one class only, even if they themselves are lightly punished under it. The people do not want favour. They want impartial legislation applying to all classes. Only narrow-minded men like Mr. Lethbridge can be partial to arrangements which provide for the fair trial of English Editors and for the summary punishment of native Editors. Many Englishmen in this country as friendly to natives as Mr. Lethbridge kindly requested Lord Ripon to reimpose the Press Act. But Lord Ripon, who is a bitter enemy to natives, has not listened to their proposal. These friends are now eagerly awaiting the arrival of Lord Dufferin. But their hopes will not be fulfilled. It can be safely concluded from Mr. Gladstone's words that the Gagging Act will not be reimposed at least so long as he is in power.

NAVAVIHAKAR,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

78. The same paper says that, though there were no native drivers when the Shamnagore accident took place, and though the recent railway accident at Aranghata was not due to the fault of any native driver, but according to public opinion, to that of the European driver of the passenger train, if it was at all due to the fault of any, Englishmen who are bitterly hostile to natives are attributing the disaster to native railway officers. Some Englishmen are making native station-masters, some native telegraph signallers, and others native firemen responsible for the collision. The writer says that none of the railway accidents which have taken place up to this time in this country was due to the fault of native drivers, shunters or firemen. These accidents were in most cases due to the fault of European drivers, to whom so much credit is given for presence of mind. The writer says that the European drivers are great drunkards. When even ignorant natives are easily driving trains and steering steamers, there can be no doubt that educated natives will do this work still more satisfactorily. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Railway authorities are heartily desirous of training and employing intelligent men as drivers and shunters. For this reason the Lieutenant-Governor has advised that native drivers and shunters should be induced to learn their business well by offers of prizes and promotion. This advice is good, and good results will follow if it is adopted.

NAVAVIHAKAR.

79. The same paper says that the Inspector-General of Police has said that, considering the number of officers in that department, their small salary, and their great power, it must be admitted that there was little oppression on the part of the police. The writer does not think that there is little oppression. He believes that the higher officers cannot, in most cases, know anything of the instances of oppression. Mr. Lyall, too, has tacitly admitted this; but as it is the characteristic of the officials to screen their department from blame, Mr. Lyall has pleaded in the above way for the police; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not in favour of such pleading. He thinks that police officers cannot be guilty of a more heinous offence than oppression. He has also said that instances of oppression on the part of the police have not diminished, and that means should be devised to put a stop to such oppressions. The writer admits that means should be devised to prevent such oppression; but the question is, how such oppression

is to be prevented? The Lieutenant-Governor says that, when police officers are inadequately punished by lower courts, the higher courts should be requested to enhance the sentence. The writer does not deny that inadequate punishment is awarded by courts for grave offences. But he, with many others, entertains grave doubts as to the advisability of pressing the higher courts to enhance the sentence passed by the lower courts. The writer believes that oppressions on the part of the police will cease if the higher police officers constantly keep a sharp eye upon the lower ones, if the system of screening guilty officers from punishment is abolished, if able men are appointed to the department on adequate salaries, if the Inspectors enquire of the gentlemen of the village about the doings of the police officers, and if the impression that some one must be produced as offender by fair means or foul is removed from their minds. The more education and good character come to be valued in the Police Department, the more pure the police will become. If graduates and under-graduates of the University are appointed Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors on higher salaries, and if educated natives are appointed Assistant Police Superintendents, instead of illiterate and half educated Englishmen and Eurasians, the police will become pure of itself.

80. The same paper says that it seldom falls to its lot to praise any measure of Mr. Thompson. He has fallen into great errors. Whether such errors be intentional or not, the people are being very much injured by them. His Resolution about the Dacca students' case is a specimen of these errors. The attempts of Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay to harass the students in defiance of law and morality, and to punish them owing to anger at criticism in the press, and the display of sympathy by just men, are the inevitable result of Mr. Thompson's wrong and erroneous policy towards students. The writer hopes that Mr. Thompson has now understood this. Now a faint hope has been awakened in the writer's mind that, upon reading the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution upon the Nuddea students' case, the officials will check their undue zeal in pursuing the present erroneous policy towards students. The Director of Public Instruction will soon inform the Lieutenant-Governor of the arrangements that should be made for the discipline of students. For removing the uneasiness in the public mind, the Lieutenant-Governor should publish distinct orders to the effect that Magistrates and the Police should not oppress the students without sufficient reason, that they should not interfere in those cases in which the students can be punished by the heads of schools and colleges or their guardians, and that those officials who will oppress students without sufficient cause should be adequately punished. By such orders the evils produced by his former Resolution will be in a considerable measure remedied. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of Public Instruction should bear in mind two things—(1) that the students of these days are not more unruly than those of former days; and (2) that in most cases the students act in an unruly spirit owing to the fault of the police.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

81. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson has upheld justice, and has acted like a true ruler by adequately punishing Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay. Anarchy prevails in the country, and the people are oppressed and cease to reverence the rulers if a sharp eye is not kept upon the officials in this manner. It is rumoured that Mr. Thompson has interfered in the matter because he was pressed by Lord Ripon. But the writer does not believe that Mr. Thompson has become so much hardened that but for such urging he would have remained silent after seeing such a great injustice done under his eye. But the writer is not able to understand why Mr. Thompson

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

did not give orders for the withdrawal of the case though he was himself present in Nuddea at the time, and enquired into the progress of the case from the local officials. He has reproached the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for not keeping a sharp eye upon his subordinate officials; but Mr. Thompson himself also deserves reprimand for the same fault. Mr. Thompson should learn from the Kishnagore case how the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police by acting in unison oppress the people in the mofussil. In all cases the services of competent barristers, like Baboo Monmohun Ghose, cannot be engaged. Consequently in most cases Government can know nothing of oppressions by officials in the mofussil. It being so, instead of being angry with native papers when they expose the oppressions of the mofussil officials, Mr. Thompson should, instead of enquiring about these things of the guilty officials, who will not surely tell the truth, enquire about them of other persons. The writer hopes that Mr. Thompson will give no occasion for sharp criticism in the Native Press by himself following the advice as to the proper way of governing which he has given to the Presidency Commissioner.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
Oct. 20th, 1884.

82. The same paper says that, of the three Multan soldiers who wantonly fired upon several natives and killed one of them, two have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner. The third, whose shot killed the native, has been sent up for trial before the Chief Court. The writer says that soldiers should not be allowed to go out of the for tarmed.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

83. The same paper says that it is no wonder that Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of Burdwan, who is bitterly hostile to Bengalis, should condemn the system of trial by jury, and recommend its abolition; but the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of the system. When a Judge can transfer a case to the High Court when he disagrees with the jury, there can be no fear of the unjust acquittal of criminals under the jury system.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

84. The same paper says that the rumour that the Government of India has requested the Home Government to remove Sir Richard Garth does not seem to be unfounded. Still from what the writer knows of Lord Ripon, he cannot easily believe that Lord Ripon has done such a daring thing. Had Lord Ripon possessed that courage, many persons would have been before this dismissed from their offices.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

85. The same paper says that Colonel Chesney desires to keep the clerks of the Military Department this year at Simla. If his proposal is sanctioned by the Viceroy and the Finance Minister, the poor clerks will have a hard time of it in the intense cold of winter. The writer will be much vexed if the above proposal is sanctioned.

ANANDA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1884.

86. The *Anandá Bazar Patriká*, of the 20th October, contains an article headed, the *Pioneer* and the Rent Bill. The editor refers to the fact that within the last few weeks several meetings have been held to discuss the subject of the Rent Bill, and that the most noteworthy feature in connection with these meetings is that, whereas formerly the zemindars alone met together to protest against the measure, now middlemen and agricultural tenants also have begun to protest against it. This shows that the measure is not likely to benefit any class in this country. It is true that the Bill has a very noble object in view, and that to further this object Government is doing wrong to the zemindars; but it is almost certain that if it is passed into law, not the ryots, but the zemindars will be

benefited. The *Pioneer* still seems to believe that the Bill will benefit the agriculturists. It is possible that this belief is due to two causes—namely (1) the *Pioneer's* ignorance, and (2) its hostility towards Bengalis. If the editor had carefully studied the measure, and had been a true well-wisher of the ryot, such a belief would not have found a place in his mind. The *Pioneer* may possibly have an idea that owing to the Permanent Settlement the zemindars are enabled annually to derive an income of twelve crores of rupees from land; but this is not true. There are others besides the zemindars, such as the middlemen and the ryots, who enjoy considerable profits from the land. The Permanent Settlement has therefore benefited many classes, and proved the means of allowing considerable money to remain in the country. The *Pioneer*, of course, does not like this, and would like to see Bengal impoverished. Government, however, cannot view the question in this light. The impoverishment of Bengal would mean the ruin of India, which again would either compel England to bear the cost of Indian administration, or leave India to her fate. The former course would bring about a gradual decline of England, while the latter would seriously affect her prestige and power. It is no wonder that those who, by encouraging the high-handedness of Europeans, teach natives to be disloyal, and counsel gagging of the Native Press, and consequently administration of this vast empire in utter darkness, should ask Government to pass the Rent Bill. But the responsible rulers of the country can never listen to such advice, the more so as England has now got powerful rivals, both in Europe and Asia.

87. The same paper gives a summary of the Lieutenant-Governor's

The Kishnagore students' case.

Resolution on the Kishnagore students' case, and observes in reference to His Honor's

remark that it is a stupid policy to seek to haul up students before law courts for a trifling cause, that Mr. Thompson himself may not be responsible for this stupid policy, but there can be no doubt that his administration is.

88. The same paper remarks in reference to the late accident at

Accident at the Aranghatta station.

Aranghatta that, now that the Eastern Bengal Railway has been placed under Government

management, the existence of any grave shortcomings in connection with it will be a matter for serious consideration. Considering the manner in which the trains are timed and run on this railway, it is a wonder that accidents are not the rule, but the exception. A little irregularity in sending a telegraphic message, or delay in the arrival of any train at any particular station, or some equally trifling cause, may bring about a collision. The system under which these defects are rendered possible—defects that may endanger the lives of hundreds—should be changed without delay. The wounded in the late collision, it is said, were not properly looked after, owing to the fact that neither water nor men were procurable at the scene of the accident. This is due to the fact that the railway authorities have set up stations far away from the habitations of men.

89. The same paper refers to the remark made by the *Pioneer*, as well as

The Kishnagore students' case.

the *Englishman*, that the judgment of Bengalis has been so warped that, though the Lieutenant-

Governor has punished Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay for the oppression committed by those officers on the Kishnagore students, still they persist in saying that those officers had acted in the manner they did at the instigation of the Lieutenant-Governor. But the *Pioneer* may probably remember that it was not Bengalis who first gave currency to the rumour that the Lieutenant-Governor had taken any part in the students' case, but it was Major Ramsay, who referred to the circumstance in the course

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
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PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

of his cross-examination. It is strange that papers like the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* are always attempting to fasten the blame on every occasion on Bengalis.

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90. The same paper remarks in reference to the case of Mr. Walker, at Purneah, that it is not unlikely that the Sub-Inspector of Police, who is said to have

insulted Mr. Walker, actually did so. Government has so increased the powers of police officers, and all along shown such indifference to abuse of authority on their part, that it would be no wonder if they occasionally recklessly insulted even respectable people.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

91. The same paper thinks it would have been wiser to have sent out an expedition against the Zhobs after the return of the Delimitation Commission to

India. It is not politic to offend the Afghans at this time.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

92. The same paper remarks that the Resolutions of Government on the Dacca Medical student's and the Kishnagore students' cases must have shown the

Lieutenant-Governor the reasonableness of the writing of native papers on behalf of school-boys and the necessity there is of exercising a proper discretion in investing local officials with power over school-boys.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

93. The same paper states that agitations about the Rent Bill have been set on foot in the khas mehals of the Midnapore district. The *Pioneer* be-

lieves that the zemindars are inciting the ryots on those mehals to make these agitations. This is not true. But even if it were, no blame would attach to the zemindars. If in the defence of their interests they really took such a step, they would be but following the examples of European nations under similar circumstances. The fact is, the ryots of the khas mehals themselves perceive the difference between their own condition and that of those under the zemindars, and are therefore agitating for the repeal of the Certificate Act.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

94. The same paper remarks that, now that Mr. Gladstone has spoken on the subject of the Press Act, native editors may rest easy on this head. In

answer to the *Pioneer*, the editor remarks that native newspapers do not wilfully vilify Government or its officers. There is no need of a Press Act in this country. The existing criminal law is sufficient for all purposes of punishing seditious or libellous writing. Government may do much to check scurrilous newspapers if it explains its views to the people on public occasions.

SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,
Oct. 21st, 1884.

95. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 21st October, says that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was fast asleep all this time. Now he has awoke

to a sense of duty, and has called for a report from the divisional Commissioners on the state of the crops. He was silent all the time the ryots were crying for water, and now he wants to waste his time in expectation of these reports. These reports would be blank papers. Had he tried when there was time, he could have saved much of the standing crop. From the crop report published every week it is apparent that the state of the crops is not equally good in all places. Famine will not make its appearance all over the country. The outturn in Burdwan and in Bankoora is very small.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 21st, 1884.

96. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st October, is sorry that no notice has been taken of the memorial for extending the term of Lord Ripon's vice-royalty by Her Majesty's Government. The news that Lord Ripon is about to leave the shores of India has filled the hearts of the people with

Lord Ripon.

sorrow. Why do the people feel so greatly for Lord Ripon? Why do they love him, though he has not been completely successful in putting a stop to oppression? Because he is upright and merciful; because he loves the people of India, and because he tried to improve the condition of the people.

97. The same paper says that famine has made its appearance in Burdwan, and people are suffering greatly from want of food. If there is no good harvest

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Oct. 21st, 1884.

Scarcity in Burdwan.
for the next two years, the sufferings of the people will reach their climax. Government should make such arrangements that cultivators may make use of water wherever procurable. Special officers should be appointed to see that this is done. Many thousands of acres have been irrigated by the water of the Eden canal, and of the Banka, and the Gangur. If the distribution of water had been regulated, many more thousands of acres could have been cultivated. In some places people use more water than they should. At others again they get no water at all. The appointment of a special officer will do a great deal to remove this disadvantage. Bridges are required in many places over the Gangur, and Government should go to some expense to get these bridges constructed.

98. The same paper observes that Rs. 500 have been granted from the Burdwan Road Fund for Boodbood and Mankar, and Rs. 250 for Kutwa. This small

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Scarcity in Burdwan.
grant is not at all adequate to remove the distress. The rate at which earth-work is being carried on does not allow a man to earn 6 pice a day, and 6 pice a day cannot keep a small family from starvation. If the Magistrate call a public meeting of the well-to-do men in the district, a large sum may easily be collected for the relief of the sufferers.

99. The *Surabhi*, of the 21st October, says that it is a matter of no little pride that all the native Civilians are discharging their duties most ably. Baboos

SURABHI,
Oct. 21st, 1884.

The Native Civilians.
Satyendro Nath Tagore, Biharilal Gupta, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Brojendro Kumar Dey, and Ananda Ram Boruah are the ornaments of the Civilian body.

100. The same paper is very glad that Government is trying to employ natives as drivers and shunters on Indian railways. The writer believes that natives may become very good drivers and shunters if trained.

SURABHI.

101. The same paper says that it cannot understand why the dead bodies of the Hindus killed in the Aranghatta accident were buried instead of being burned.

SURABHI.

The Aranghatta accident.
Though the dead bodies may not have been hastily buried with any evil intention, it has awakened many suspicions in the public mind. Why were, again, Hindus and Mussulmans buried in the same hole? Such wrongs may disturb the peace of the country. The writer hopes that Government will adequately punish the person who is guilty of this wrong.

102. The same paper says that Government should open only such works for the relief of the people as will be really useful, otherwise there will be only

SURABHI.

Relief work.
waste of money. According to the writer, construction of roads or the excavation of tanks and canals should be taken in hand as relief works, according as a district may be in need of the one or the other. At present there is a great want of good tanks in the mofussil. The writer does not agree with a correspondent of the *Statesman*, who says that roads are more needed in Beerbhoom than tanks.

103. The same paper says that, however hard the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* may try to have the native papers

SURABHI.

The Press Act.

gagged, their desire will never be fulfilled so long as Mr. Gladstone is in power. Mr. Gladstone has declared that the disgraceful Press Act should never be re-imposed so long as the Liberal party is in power. The writer hopes that the enemies of the native press will now desist from their efforts to have it gagged.

SURABHI.

104. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson has condemned in severe terms oppression by police officers. He has told the police authorities to keep a sharp eye upon police officers. Referring to the rude behaviour of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, towards the Munsif of Serampore, the writer says that the Lieutenant-Governor should enquire into the matter. How will the peace of the country be preserved if even high police officers become so high-handed?

SURABHI.

A permanent settlement in the khas mehals and in Madras, Bombay, and North-Western Provinces.

105. The same paper says that it cannot but praise Sir Richard Garth's Minute about the ryots in the khas mehals. The country will not prosper so long as a permanent settlement is not made in the khas mehals and in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

SURABHI.

Mr. Thompson and the Kishnagore students' case.

106. The same paper does not think that the punishment awarded to Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay is adequate. Still it is a matter of rejoicing that Mr. Thompson has done even this much owing to pressure from above. But his showing favour to the dull-witted Mr. O'Brien, who is not surely less guilty than Mr. Tayler or Major Ramsay, has led people to suspect that Mr. Thompson is not angry with the latter officers for their oppression upon the students, but for the disclosures made by them in their cross-examination. That Mr. Thompson is not sorry for the oppression which has been committed upon the students is evident from the 10th paragraph of his Resolution. He has said that "school-boys, like other private persons, are equally amenable to the law for offences against the law." In his Resolution Mr. Thompson has again alluded to the Dacca students' case to show that he did not write his Resolution about that case with the object of saving his friend, Mr. Justice Cunningham, from criticism in the press, but that he really holds the opinions expressed therein. The writer says that Mr. Thompson's Resolution about the Dacca students' case, which has led the officials to think that he is displeased with the students, is the real cause of the oppression upon the Kishnagore students. The writer does not approve of Mr. Thompson's determination to make special regulations to check the rude behaviour of students out of school. The writer is not aware that the students are guilty of any great incivility.

PRABHATI.
Oct. 22nd, 1884.

107. The *Prabhāti*, of the 22nd October, is glad to find that in his Resolution on the Kishnagore students' case, Mr. Thompson has shown great strength of mind. Mr. Thompson never displayed so much courage since his accession to the throne of Bengal. The native papers are accused of habitually abusing Mr. Thompson; but if Mr. Thompson displays an impartial spirit, they are quite ready to praise him.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.
Oct. 23rd, 1884.

108. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 23rd October, hears that Lord Ripon will do something for education before leaving India. This is as it should be. The Education Commission and the Excise Commission are likely to do much for the improvement of the people.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

109. The same paper is surprised to hear that Mr. Abdur Rahman, who has made himself notorious by supporting Mr. Thompson's government in the municipal

Mr. Abdur Rahman.

controversy, is to be appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

110. The same paper is of opinion that a foreign Government is not likely to do much to secure to the zemindars and the raiyats their respective rights. The zemindars and the raiyats should settle this question amicably. SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.

111. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 23rd October, is surprised to find that Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler have been so slightly punished. SAMVAD
PUERNACHANDRODAYA.
Oct. 23rd, 1884.

The Kishnagore students' case.

112. While making reflections on the present condition of the Nunda Matha in Balasore, the *Samvād Bāhikā* suggests that the Bill for the better management of religious endowments should be revived in the Legislative Council, and that vigorous measures should be taken to save these institutions from the rapacity of the wicked Mahuntas. SAMVAD BAHIKA.
11th, 18th & 25th Sept.
1884.

Religious Endowments Bill.

113. The same paper approves of Mr. Ilbert's Bill for the protection of the interests of authors of vernacular and English books in India, and remarks that the Bill, if passed into law, will bring great relief to the authors of Uriya books in Orissa, who live in constant dread of plagiarisms.

The Copyrights Bill.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

114. The editor of the same paper takes advantage of the present agitation about the Bengal Tenancy Bill to offer a piece of advice to the Orissa Tributary States, to the effect that the ryots of these States should be granted a right of tenancy, without which no State can improve.

Tenant right in the Orissa Tributary States.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

115. In another column of the same paper a favourable notice is made of the work of American Missionaries in Balasore, where they have established a large number of girls' schools and a regular zenana agency for the education of native females.

American Missionaries in Balasore.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

116. The same paper still keeps up a bitter quarrel with its contemporary, the *Utkal Darpan*, on the subject of the selection of Uriya text-books for use in vernacular schools in Orissa, to which a large number of columns has been devoted. Baboo Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, has been made the subject of attack, and it is alleged that he, in concert with his brother, is clandestinely patronising the De's Press in Balasore, which, it is said, has monopolised almost all important and lucrative Uriya publications. It further points out that the Joint-Inspector misused his powers in appointing one of his brothers a Sub-Inspector of Schools in Balasore, though there were better claimants for the post.

Uriya text-books.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

117. The same paper hails with joy the Resolution of the Director of Public Instruction on the transfer of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, which, in its opinion, will save a large number of people from the highhandedness of certain educational officers who have been long stationed in particular sub-divisions and districts.

Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

118. The same paper regrets to find that the Rajahs of Tributary States in Orissa are always extravagant in their expenditure, and advises them to be economical if they want to keep up their power and prestige.

Rajahs of Tributary States in Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

119. The *Utkal Dipikā* approves of the Resolution of Government making vaccination compulsory in the Municipality of Cuttack, and exhorts the people of Orissa to appreciate the value of this very useful measure.

Vaccination in Cuttack.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.
13th, & 20th, Sept.
& 4th, Oct. 1884.

120. Alluding to the Resolution of the Education Department on the transfer of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in general, the same paper

Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

suggests that the inspecting educational officers in Orissa, who have remained long in their particular jurisdictions, should be transferred as early as possible. It is of opinion that the partialities of educational officers, so much referred to in public newspapers, will be removed as soon as transfers are made. It hopes that the use of Uriya language in Orissa should not stand in the way of such transfers.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

121. Alluding to the application of the Rajah and Ranees of Kanika, praying for the adoption of the Ranees' sister's son, a child of three years age, as heir

Prayer for the adoption of a son.

to that State, the same paper makes the following remarks:—

"We firmly believe that Government will grant the prayer of the Ranees without any objection. Having cleared the debts of the Kanika State, Government have saved the Rajah from all danger, and have thereby become the object of general gratitude. We hope the benign Government will preserve the continuance and prestige of the old and respectable Kanika Raj family, that has endeared itself to the people of Orissa through the bright reminiscences of the past."

UTKAL DIPIKA.

122. The same paper is of opinion that it is useless for zemindars, whose interests are affected by the oppressions of the Canal Revenue Department, to

Orissa canal oppression.

seek redress in the courts of executive officers, and therefore advises them to have recourse to the Civil Courts.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

123. The same paper is very sorry at the transfer of Mr. Larminie from Orissa. The people had built great hopes on him. The announcement that Mr.

Mr. Larminie.

C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., has been appointed Commissioner of the Orissa Division is received coldly by the paper.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

124. Adverting to the approaching departure of His Excellency the present Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the same paper remarks that it is useless

Lord Ripon.

to expect much from his successor, considering that even Lord Ripon himself, though always anxious to advance the interests of natives, could effect very little in that direction during his incumbency.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

125. A correspondent of the same paper, named Dinonath Bandopadhyaya, writes to say that the Cuttack Municipality is utterly unmindful of its duties, and

The Cuttack Municipality.

is ever indifferent to the wise counsels of experienced men like himself. He attributes the malarial fever now raging in the Cuttack town to the accumulation of filthy water in different parts of that town, for whose egress the municipality has made no arrangements. He, however, finds fault with the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, who, in his opinion, does not pay much attention to the sanitation of the town.

UTKAL DARPAN,
16th & 23rd, Sept.
1884.

126. The *Utkal Darpan* continues its article on the selection of school text-books for the use of vernacular schools in Orissa, and defends the Joint-Inspector of

Uriya text-books.

Schools from the attacks of its contemporaries (the *Samvād Bāhikā* and the *Utkal Dipikā*). It is of opinion that personal spite, and not any sense of public duty, has led the editors of those papers to attack Baboo Radhanath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, who is trying his best to do all he can to further the cause of vernacular literature in Orissa.

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Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

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